

**Entrance task:** *Think - How are **YOU** going to prepare for the NYS US History Regents exam?*

**Today:** Comparison of government programs (Progressivism, New Deal, Great Society)

**Homework:** Page 2-3 in new packet - Supreme Court case summaries - use the back of your textbook or Google as a reference. You should do about 5 per night.

## Lyndon B. Johnson

- \* Started his career as a school teacher in Texas in the 1930s
  - § Mostly Mexican-Americans
  - § Similar status to blacks in the South
    - Segregation of schools, facilities, neighborhoods, worked for whites in low-paying jobs





Inspired by FDR and  
the New Deal

Worked in NYA  
(National Youth  
Administration)

Saw his role in uplifting  
the poor as the real goal  
of his presidency



## War on Poverty

"There are tens of millions of Americans who are beyond the welfare state. Taken as a whole there is a culture of poverty...bad health, poor housing, low levels of aspiration, and high levels of mental distress. Twenty percent of a nation, some 32,000,000."

~ Michael Harrington, author of the  
*Culture of Poverty* 1962



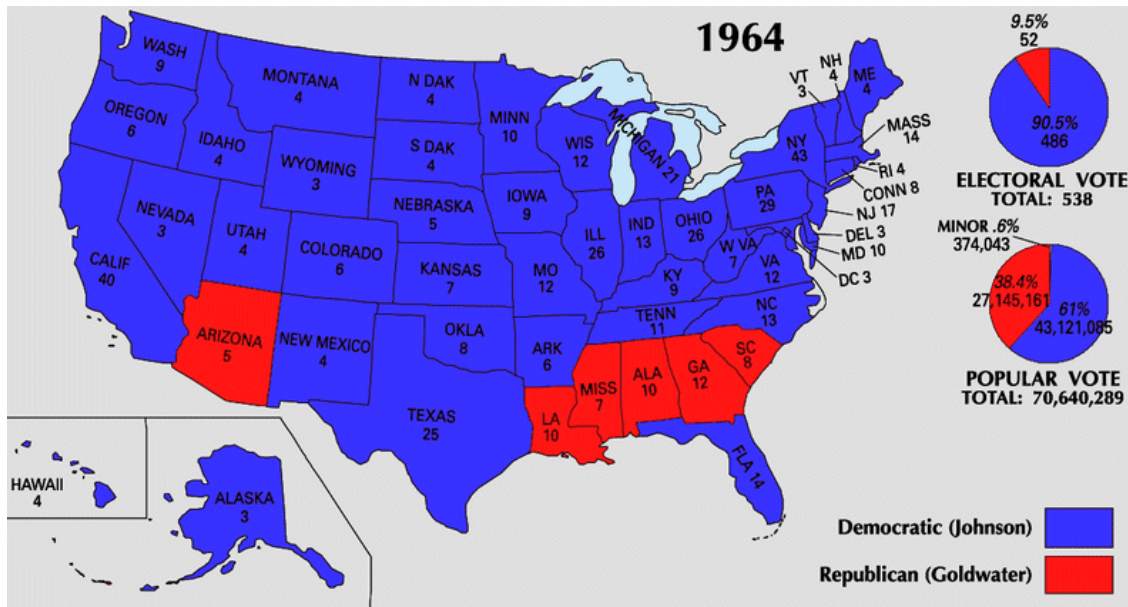
“The **Great Society** rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice.” LBJ 1964

- Medicare and Medicaid
- Head Start
- HUD
- Job Corps
- Water Quality and Clean Air Acts
- Highway Safety Act
- Fair Packaging and Labeling Act

LBJ was able to do so much because:

- 1) “Landslide Lyndon”: 1964 election swept Democrats into majority in both houses, enormous mandate for LBJ (61% pop vote)
- 2) Kennedy legacy and assassination





## LBJ's Great Society

- ▶ No other president since FDR has done so much for the poor and underprivileged
- ▶ 435 bills pushed through Congress dealing with these problems
- ▶ The Great Society would make good on its promises to every American regardless of color, sex, or background



# LBJ's Dual Legacy

1. Escalation of Vietnam: tore apart Vietnam and the US (literally and figuratively)
- 2) Programs to battle poverty and racism: brought the US together

Martin Luther King Jr., 1967:  
"The promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battlefields of Vietnam, making the poor white and Negro bear the heaviest burden both at the front and at the home."

1964 = \$22.1 billion spent on war in Vietnam  
\$ 1.5 billion spent on Great Society programs

## Comparison of political policies

**Progressive Era**

**New Deal**

**Great Society**

Read about the actions of each group and complete the chart on page 3 of your new packet

# Great Society, Comparison of Progressives, New Deal, Great Society.notebook      May 28, 2013

	Progressivism	New Deal	Great Society	Similarities/Differences
Problems each program intended to solve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems created by industrialization, such as poor working conditions, poor living conditions, inequality of wealth &amp; political corruption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems created by the Great Depression, including stock market crashed, unequal distribution of wealth, high tariffs &amp; overproduction due to eco. Boom of 1920's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To eliminate poverty &amp; racism</li> <li>Extend the goals of the New Deal by providing a safety net for those living in poverty</li> <li>Civil rights issues &amp; gov't regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progressivism &amp; New Deal sought to solve problems created by economy.</li> <li>All 3 plans dealt with protection of national lands</li> <li>The Great Society wanted to solve poverty, in particular those left out of the economic prosperity that others enjoyed</li> </ul>

	Progressivism	New Deal	Great Society	Similarities/Differences
The government's plan to solve the problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Began on local level with community based reform movements (alcohol), then moved to city &amp; state (utilities &amp; political accountability) &amp; fed'l changes (16, 17, 18, &amp; 19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Deal: temporary programs to assist the economy.</li> <li>To provide assistance to public</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> New Deal would bring more permanent changes like the Social Security Act for retired &amp; disabled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive welfare programs to provide in-kind benefits like Food Stamps, Head Start, Medicare, Medicaid &amp; HUD</li> <li>Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1965 &amp; 1968</li> <li>Highway Beautification Act set aside millions of acres of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welfare plan to help Americans so affected by the economy</li> <li>Great Society was interested in eliminating racism</li> <li>New Deal put people to work as did the Great Society, not necessarily true for Progressivism</li> <li>Great Society was a much more massive social program, aimed at minorities, mostly.</li> </ul>



	Progressivism	New Deal	Great Society	Similarities/Differences
Success or Failure of each program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited success</li> <li>Big business could circumvent the nat'l legislation; 18<sup>th</sup> Am. Was repealed w/21<sup>st</sup>; political corruption was difficult to solve; However, it was the first time gov't became actively involved in regulating the economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed success</li> <li>The New Deal did provide relief for the American people but WW II began &amp; we have no definitive evidence that it was successful</li> <li>It changed the role of gov't in the economy</li> <li>AAA &amp; TVA protected nat'l land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Racism &amp; discrimination eased but not eliminated by the fed'l acts</li> <li>Environment was protected</li> <li>Poverty wasn't eliminated; in fact, economists felt that the Great Society created more poverty by using vouchers instead of money</li> <li>Vietnam War &amp; financial demands left Great Society underfunded &amp; unable to reach their goals</li> <li>Greatest impact was that the role of gov't became permanently involved in the economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 3 plans aimed to get more gov't involvement in economy &amp; peoples' lives</li> <li>All 3 plans demonstrated an end of Laissez-faire</li> <li>All 3 had limited success</li> <li>All 3 had critics that gov't involvement was too much</li> </ul>

